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Eritreans seek referendum

TUNIS, May 11 (R). — The Eritrean Liberation front fighting Ethiopian forces for independence is calling for a referendum controlled by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) or the United Nations, the front's Secretary General Osman Salah Sebbi has said here.

"We are asking the Organisation of African Unity to act urgently for a peaceful solution of the Eritrean question on the basis of self-determination after a free referendum held under its control or that of the United Nations," he told a press conference last night.

Price : 50 Fils

1b mark Saudi plant

FENBACH, West Germany, May 11 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia has ordered an electric power station with 1,100 million Deutsche marks (about \$440 million) from the firm Kraftwerkunion, the company said here today.

It said in a communique that the power station would be linked to an installation to de-salt sea water. The plant will be built at Jeddah, and will have a power of 240 megawatts.

Kraftwerkunion will supply the four turbo-generators of 60 megawatts each. Babcock Germany deliver a boiler and technical apparatus.



Crown Prince Hassan meets in Amman Tuesday with the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates Ahmad Khalifeh Al Suedi. (See story page 2). (JNA photo).

Palestine, Cyprus to top Islamic meet in Istanbul

ISTANBUL, May 11, (Agencies). — Foreign ministers from Moslem nations meet here tomorrow for the biggest Islamic gathering in Turkey since Kemal Ataturk gave the old Islamic state a secular constitution a half century ago.

The 40 ministers of their deputies and a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will discuss political and economic issues, chiefly the conflicts over Palestine and Cyprus.

The preparatory committee, comprising representatives from 41 Moslem countries, began sitting Monday and was continuing its discussions today.

Informed sources said neither the Lebanese civil war nor the conflict over the former Spanish colony of the Western Sahara are on the foreign ministers' official agenda. But other points agreed by the committee included condemnation of apartheid, racism and Zionism, the cause of the Moslem minority in Cyprus and of Moslem minorities in several other countries, the situation in the French territory of the Azores and the Azores (Djibouti), support of African nationalist movements in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa) and the promotion of Moslem countries to membership of international organizations.

There will also be a proposal to set up a statistical economic and social study centre for Islamic countries and the creation in Istanbul of an Islamic history and culture research centre.

Delegates from rebel groups in Southern Philippines and Ethiopia are also here to meet with conference delegates.

According to the sources, Pakistan has proposed that the conference apply for observer status at the next non-aligned conference in Sri Lanka in August.

Pakistan has also submitted a report on the condition of Moslems in India and has proposed that the conference pass a resolution expressing fear of the use or threat of nuclear attack, the sources added.

Newswires said foreign ministers are expected to hold a separate meeting on Gulf security and cooperation during the conference, Omani Foreign Minister Qais Al-Zawawi said in Muscat.

Nebraska is most important of 3 primaries in U.S.

OMAHA, Nebraska, May 11 (R). — Nebraska Republican voters went to the polls in a presidential primary contest today in which a defeat would be a severe blow to President Gerald Ford's hopes of being nominated over challenger Ronald Reagan.

The President was well ahead until recently in public opinion surveys, but local analysts said the race was now too close to predict the outcome.

The Democrats were also holding a primary, in which Mr. Jimmy Carter, former Georgia Governor — now a clear favourite to win his party's nomination — was expected to beat his main rival in Nebraska, Idaho's Senator Frank Church.

West Virginians were also voting on their presidential preferences. Mr. Ford was favoured to be re-elected.

[Continued on page 6]



Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik making accusations at the U.N. Monday evening. (AP wirephoto).

U.S., Russia trade accusations over diplomats

MOSCOW, May 11, (R). — The Soviet Union today protested to the U.S. embassy over "continuing threats and hostile actions" against Soviet officials by Jewish groups in New York.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said a protest note quoted "new facts indicating that the American authorities are not taking effective action to stop the outrages."

A U.S. official here said the note "gave nothing new to indicate our compliance in the incidents."

The Soviet ambassador to the U.N., Mr. Jacob Malik, speaking in the Security Council yesterday accused American authorities of encouraging "Zionist terrorism" in New York.

Mr. Malik referred to a demonstration in New York.

[Continued on page 6]

Bomb inside Tel Aviv cinema

TEL AVIV, May 11 (R). — Three persons were injured when an explosive device exploded inside a Tel Aviv cinema tonight, police officials said.

They said the device was set off in the last row of the cinema located near the seashore and a short distance from the Savoy Hotel, destroyed on March 5, 1975 during a Palestinian guerrilla assault from the sea when 18 persons, including seven guerrillas, were killed.

Khaddam confirms Syria-Egypt Riyadh meet

DAMASCUS, May 11 (AFP). — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Hamid Khaddam confirmed today that the Syrian and Egyptian Prime Ministers would meet in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, next week to try to resolve the policy differences between the two countries.

In a statement issued by the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), Mr. Khaddam said the signature of the second Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement last year was the cause of the trouble.

"The Syrian Arab Republic observed a clear attitude towards this agreement by warning the Arab nation of its negative consequences for the Palestinian cause and the Arab cause," he said.

"The first consequence of this agreement was the emergence of a difference of opinion between the Syrian and Egyptian position."

Mr. Khaddam praised the mediation of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia which had brought about the reconciliation meeting in Riyadh.

The meeting will also be attended by Kuwait Prime Minister Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

In Cairo, the newspaper Al Ahram reported that the Riyadh meeting was finally agreed at talks in Egypt yesterday between President Anwar Sadat and the Kuwaiti and Saudi foreign ministers.

It hinted that if the Riyadh talks were successful in reconciling Egypt and Syria, they could be followed by a summit meeting of all four heads of state.

In Riyadh Tuesday, the Saudi News Agency reported that an Arab heads of state mini-summit would be held in Riyadh during June, with King Khaled, President Hafiz Assad, President Anwar Sadat and Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah of Kuwait participating to settle differences between Syria and Egypt.

The prime ministers' meeting in Riyadh.

After the two foreign ministers — Prince Saudi Al Faisal of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Jaber Al Sabah of Kuwait — met Mr. Sadat yesterday, they were to have flown together to Turkey to attend the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference, Al Ahram said.

But it said Prince Saud Al Faisal changed his plans and returned to Jeddah to report to King Khaled on his talks with the Egyptian leader.

Sarkis, Franjeh meet; Lebanese left calls for Syrian troop withdrawal

BEIRUT, May 11 (Agencies). — Lebanese President-elect Elias Sarkis today had a lengthy meeting with Sulaiman Franjeh, who is expected to resign the presidency early next week.

Making his first public appearance since parliament elected him for a six-year term on Saturday, Mr. Sarkis then visited the widow of former President General Pand Chhab. He received a warm welcome from the crowd outside her home at Chhab, in the mountains east of Beirut.

Mr. Sarkis later visited the widow of Gen. Chhab, who died in 1975. Mr. Sarkis said he regarded Gen. Chhab who took over as head of state in 1976 as a spiritual father.

Leftwing parties meanwhile demanded again tonight that Syria withdraw its forces from Lebanon as a pre-condition for a settlement in the bloody civil war.

The leftists, who had rejected last Saturday's election of Mr. Sarkis, today to consider their next move.

Sniper fire rattled across Beirut as the city awaited the outcome of the meeting, which went on for two and a half hours under the chairmanship of left-leader Kamal Jumlatt.

It ended with a statement which said that the leftists thought at least acknowledged the possibility of cooperation with Mr. Sarkis — if six conditions were met.

One was Syria withdraw some 10,000 troops from Lebanon under various guises. The left condemned and boycotted Saturday's presidential election because it felt Syria was trying to impose Mr. Sarkis.

Tonight's statement, spelling out the leftwing position at length, again rejected the election. But it indicated the parties might drop their objection if the six conditions were met.

They included "the withdrawal from Lebanon territory of the Syrian army, all the bodies attached to it or taking their orders from it...."

They also demanded that no Arab or foreign army should enter Lebanon.

Another demand was that the army, now fragmented into several factions with many troops joining left and right-wing militia forces, should be rebuilt on principles decreed by the left.

Negotiations should also be held on a programme of reform wanted by the left.

In the northern Mediterranean city of Tripoli, pro-Israeli Lebanese gunmen clashed with troops of the Syrian-backed Sniqa Palestinian commando movement.

Leftist sources said fighting broke out after the Israeli house of a pro-Israeli member of Parliament was dynamited.

[Continued on page 6]

U.S. raps report of more Israeli settlements plan

WASHINGTON, May 11 (R). — A State Department spokesman said today the U.S. hoped that Israel was not planning to establish new settlements in occupied Arab territories.

Spokesman Robert Funseth, commenting on a front-page story in today's New York Times, said, "We hope these press reports are not a correct reflection of the Israeli government's intentions."

The Times, in a Jerusalem datelined story, quoted Israeli government officials as saying that plans were being drawn up to establish a large number of new settlements in occupied Arab territory.

The planned settlements would be located in the Golan Heights, the Jordan Valley, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Rafah area of the Gaza Strip, the newspaper said.

In a related development, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban today called for a re-examination of an official Israeli government plan establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied Jordan Valley.

Interviewed on the Army radio station, Mr. Eban said the plan, named after the present Foreign Minister, Mr. Yigal Allon, was "never adopted officially but has been followed in putting up settlements in the Jordan Valley, along the Jordan River."

"Since there is little chance that the Arabs will agree to a plan that gives them about 20 per cent of the captured areas, I think it should be reexamined to determine what is absolutely necessary and what can be declassified," Mr. Eban said.

WE APOLOGISE TO OUR READERS FOR THE LACK OF QUALITY IN CERTAIN PARTS OF TODAY'S NEWSPAPER. THIS WAS DUE TO AN ELECTRICAL FAILURE WHICH PUT SOME OF OUR MACHINES OUT OF ACTION.

Report from Beirut: Life in a harrowing, living theatre of the absurd

By B. A. Bishuti

Life in the Jordan Times office here is not so downright dismal as it would be monstrously. Or, along with the danger, it is rather exciting. But for some people only; for normal human beings every day is a slow, stupid, tragedy.

This is not another addition to the daily news of fighting and tactical games which now are the only reports on Beirut. It is an eye-witness impression of how absurd life can become when the "two communities" decide on their eternal government through a struggle for equality and the "two communities" are the "foreign factors" of carrying out operations in the Balkan area "while the world is at peace."

One decides they must go to the toilets at the other end of the house and you look at them wondering whether or not you will see them alive or intact again. A rocket may just find its way to the toilets at precisely that same moment.

Because hardly any authority exists anymore (except, of course, the authority of your nearest gunman), no one has issued orders to collect the garbage for months. People are forced to dump domestic refuse at their nearest street corner. With the weather turning hot each day now, God's entire armies of flies, cockroaches, ants, mosquitoes, and other varieties of flying, crawling, or jumping insects, interesting only to some entomologist, have descended upon us. I, personally, have noticed about a dozen different shapes and sizes of flies alone. There are streets where at a distance a wall appears riddled with little black spots you think must be the result of some new weapon. Not so; upon approaching, the black spots fly into the air. Consequently, you don't dare open your windows for fear of letting this array of your fellow creatures in. But it is imperative that you open your windows if you don't want the shock-sound of an exploding bomb to break the glass. What do you do then? To open or not to open, that is the question.

Sometimes the door bell rings. You open, for if you don't open certain persons may think the house is abandoned and come over to occupy it. You open, and someone is standing there wanting to sell you a newspaper or is asking for a contribution. You enquire who the man is representing and he mentions the name of a political organization you never heard of (some-one counted over seventy of these in Lebanon now). Should you pay up or should you tell him off? You usually lie and say you've paid already. Well, first, the money is rather short — no work, no salary; and second, this person might reappear, armed, at nightfall and clean up your house for you or kill you, or both. That is how it goes.

If you think of paying someone a visit it must be during the day for when it begins to darken you begin to worry. No one risks walking the streets at night. When you arrive home you have to telephone your hosts, not to thank them for receiving you but to inform them that you are still alive or else they will raise the alarm. For, if you escape becoming a victim to a rocket or a bomb which might choose to fall on you, or if you do not get caught in the middle of a cross-fire which may erupt, at any moment on your way back home you might be kidnapped. They do not kidnap for ransom any more; their reasons are purely sadistic: someone wants to enjoy torturing, or dismembering you before throwing what is left of you into some ditch a few miles away.

So people prefer to "visit" over the telephone. If you were to overhear a telephone conversation (which is not an unlikely prospect since lines get jammed up frequently), chances are it would revolve around topics such as the one who was it who died of rocket or shrapnel yesterday, or whose house received a direct hit last night, or which explosion was the one which robbed you of the rest of your sleep, or, as a variation, how much does it cost to buy such a food item in your area. Only intrepid souls still talk politics or try to analyze what the last political development could exactly mean. Among most others this intellectual curiosity has long been numbed cold now for nothing seems to have ever come out of it.

I have sometimes wondered whether or not surviving Lebanese would seem crazy maniacs to people elsewhere in the world once they meet if and when this civil war ends. For it has been more than a year since the Lebanese have been able to think of normal has hit rock-bottom.

Consider it. If you think about it at all what could you conclude? It simply seems there are at least a million guns out there shooting at each other when and where they feel like it. Mind you, it is not a million gunmen but a million guns, for it is a mystery who is really fighting whom. Let alone what he is fighting for. Therefore, you soon give up troubling about it, you are not even tired of it, you are spent. Since there is no authority to stop it and no force to protect you from it and you can't join it, you slowly shrink into a deadened something or other. What we know as society has hit rock-bottom.

This city is littered with gunmen. Some of them have specialized in barricading themselves at the windows of abandoned houses overlooking the streets. There, these creatures delight in taking aim at passers-by. Technically, they are known as "snipers," but not so technically they are deathtraps. One of the sports they are reported to indulge in is carefully immobilizing a pedestrian by shooting him in the leg, say. The victim falls at the spot where he was hit unable to move, but does not die. He cries for help, someone rushes to his aid, the sniper now aims at the latter, this time he shoots to kill. Any other passers-by willing to lend a helping hand are given the same treatment again and again and the first victim thus becomes a deathtrap.

But guns do not lurk at windows only. You see them everywhere. Some people have acquired the habit of sporting them in side-holders, cowboy fashion in the middle of the day; and you can never be sure when they will decide to use them. There are car drivers who, of a sudden, would shoot a few bullets into the air. Since they can hardly be said to be fighting for anything recognizable, I presume they do it to frighten everybody around. I sometimes wonder if it is not just frustration which lies behind it all — or if not this, then I would settle for an enormous sado-masochistic complex released.

You are lucky if your home happens to be an apartment at the sixth or seventh floor of a building when such occasional shooting erupts down in the street of a night. High up in the building you are generally safe. But when the ear-splitting flight of a rocket comes or the thud of its explosion wakes you up from sleep, you are lucky if you live on the first or second floors for the rockets hit the higher targets. In order to be considered lucky should you have rented your apartment high or low?

Most people have been living in their corridors for months. Corridors are relatively safer parts of a house since they lie in the centre away from windows or outside walls. Apart from your own family you could find yourself sharing a corridor with members of other families, with relatives, even with acquaintances. This is so because when some area became dangerous people managed to escape to yours which was safer than. Suddenly, the rockets and bombs start falling on your area and everybody is in the corridors again. Huddled up together there, some-

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Catch the boat

The announcement yesterday that the prime ministers of Egypt and Syria would meet in Riyadh next week with their Saudi and Kuwaiti counterparts is a positive bit of news. But one should not fall into the trap of festooning the event with great public pronouncements of a new rapprochement between Syria and Egypt, a great leap towards pan-Arab unity, or any other such rhetorical adornments. This kind of talk misses the true significance of the event.

The differences that have sprouted between Cairo and Damascus since the 1975 Sinai interim peace agreement between Egypt and Israel simply reflect divergent approaches to the conflict with Israel, or rather to the resolution of the conflict. It is no secret that the combination of the Sinai agreement and Egypt's cooling relations with Moscow have dealt a serious blow to the war front the Arab states can put up against Israel. We ourselves have criticised President Sadat for signing the interim peace agreement with Israel. We feel the deal was ill timed, insignificant and generally unnecessary. We feel there are better ways to proceed in terms of signing piecemeal agreements with Israel, ways that would extract from Israel significant concessions that would signal Israel's willingness to redraw the map of Palestine, and not simply the outer edges of the Sinai desert.

What has happened since September 1975 is that Egypt and Syria have been involved in a war of words that has attracted, as these things generally do, the attention of excited observers outside the Arab World.

The same is true of the Sadat decision to abrogate the friendship treaty with the Russians. Suddenly, every commentator in every small town newspaper in every part of the world pounces on a substantial news event in its own right and turns it into a monumental deed of imperfect men confronting the burdens of a complicated universe. It simply is not so.

Within this context, there will be widespread comment now that the Riyadh meeting next week will herald a great new reconciliation between enemies, that is, Syria and Egypt. Of course, what is happening is that people who originally said the Damascus-Cairo disagreements in late 1975 were signs of monumental discord will now cover up the great caverns of irresponsibility they dug out for themselves by saying the Riyadh meeting is a tremendous show of how Arabs can forgive and forget. This is rubbish piled on top of garbage.

We have stated before that the Damascus-Cairo disagreements are to be viewed as serious divergences in approach among people who are basically committed to the fact that they are on the same side. The hoopla generated internationally about relations between Syria and Egypt is compounded in its idiocy by the unnatural demands of "unity" that are thrust upon the Arab World, usually by observers and pundits whose insights into the Arab World are directly proportional to their distance in miles from the area.

It is because people expect the Arabs to be one big happy family that such noise is made when there is a family quarrel, or a touching reunion. But the whole structure of expectations crumbles down when one appreciates that there is no intrinsic reason why the Arab people should be more "united" or homogeneous than, say, the people of southern Europe or East Africa or southern Asia. The expectations of instant unity in the Arab World more often than not emanate from foreign sources, and so the glaring gaps in the anticipated structure of unity are ever more fervently trumpeted by quarters that would not, for example, bring such strict standards of compulsion to bear upon the dictates of unity and national harmony among, to pick only the most convenient example, two NATO allies such as Britain and Iceland.

So it is irresponsible to over-dramatise what we would prefer to call the resilient relations between two states such as Syria and Egypt, and more logical to look into the root causes of the latest flare-up in differences. To discuss strained Syrian-Egyptian relations without recognising the focal role therein of Israel and its continued exaggerated existence is to miss the boat, and to jump hastily upon the bandwagon of Syrian-Egyptian reconciliation would be to miss the same boat twice.

Hussein thanks Zeid Ibn Shaker

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of thanks to the Armed Forces Commander in Chief Lieutenant Sharif Zeid Ibn Shaker in reply to his congratulatory cable on the occasion of His Majesty's 24th anniversary as monarch.

HRH Prince Hassan receives UAE minister

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday received United Arab Emirates F. M. Ahmad Khalifeh Al Suedi. Discussions centred on bilateral relations between the two countries. The Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam and the UAE ambassador to Jordan were present at the meeting.

Crown Prince Hassan also received Tuesday the director of Pakistan's medical services, General Chaudhry Khorsbid and an accompanying delegation.

Delegation leaves for Kuwait meet

AMMAN. — A Jordanian delegation headed by Central Bank Executive Director Mohammad Jasser leaves here Wednesday to Kuwait to attend the meetings of the third session of the Arab Corporation to Guarantee Investments to be held there Saturday.

The meetings will discuss the activities of the corporation and their reflection on its volume of financing and provision of guarantees to Arab investments in Arab countries.

The conferees will discuss the possibility of increasing the corporation's capital from KD10 million to KD25 million, to allow it to increase the volume of its guarantees, particularly to what are termed priority projects.

Priority projects, as defined by the corporation, include all investments which help to increase economic cooperation between Arab countries, in particular Arab joint ventures and projects which help Arab economic integration, and all projects which tend to build Arab production potentials.

Britain watercress is big in Oman

LONDON, May 11 (R). — One of Britain's latest exports is a crate of freshly-picked watercress air-freighted daily to the Sultan of Oman.

The deliveries started a week ago following an Omani trade delegation visit to Britain. Market gardener Robert Biggs said today: "We have heard from them that they are very satisfied. Let's hope the habit spreads."



Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and the UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifeh Al Suedi (left) pictured here Tuesday. Between them is Foreign Ministry official Fawwaz Abul Ghanam. (JNA photo).

International drug rings smashed by police here

AMMAN. — The narcotics squad at the Public Security Department, in coordination with the armed forces, has succeeded after several months of pursuit and surveillance in arresting three rings specialised in smuggling drugs to and from the West Bank, the Director of the Public Security Department General Anwar Mohammad, said Tuesday.

The director of criminal investigations and the anti narcotics bureau (and Interpol director in Jordan) Lieutenant Colonel Youssef Gharaybeh said that the rings cooperated with Israeli elements. Giving details on the smuggling operations, he said his force started receiving information on them in 1972, from various local sources and Interpol.

In 1975, several members of the rings were arrested by Israeli authorities and were imprisoned.

However, after their release in early 1976, they came to Jordan and resumed their smuggling operations, but were under the surveillance of the authorities.

The ring used a farm on the east bank of the Jordan River, near northern Shouneh, as a hiding place and transfer point for drugs to the West Bank. On April 28, an Israeli citizen, Suleiman Jad Azari, came to the farm to take delivery of 126 kgs of narcotics which the ring intended to send to the West Bank, but he was arrested there.

The chief of the smuggling ring, Salem Khalil Al Assad, from Wadi Seer, was also arrested, with Msalam Sharabati, financier of the smuggling operations, and several other ring members.

Investigations of the Israeli citizen showed that he had at several times transferred smuggled drugs to the West Bank from his associates on the east bank. The quantities he received were in turn smuggled from there to Egypt, other Arab countries and America, while some went for Israeli consumption.

Mr. Gharaybeh said the ring had smuggled drugs worth \$1 million. A Lebanese national, Mohammad Shaar, was also arrested after proof was obtained that he smuggled drugs into Jordan in secret compartments in his car.

Two other persons, a Jordanian (Talal Abu Kaf) and a Syrian (Yassin Jamal Eddine) were also arrested while smuggling 21 kgs of narcotics in another car.

But warn attending problems

British M.P.s hold out high hopes for Jordan's development

By Cliff Bale
 Special to the Jordan Times
 A British parliamentary delegation is at the moment visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian Senate. The visit was organised under the auspices of the International Parliamentary Union, the body linking parliamentarians from many countries of the world.

The delegation, evenly balanced between parties, consists of David Watkins, Robert Parry (both Labour Party), Peter Blaker, Keith Stainton (both Conservative Party) and two members of the House of Lords: Lord Somers and Lord Inglewood.

The aim of the visit, the first in more than ten years, is to obtain greater knowledge of Jordan, and to foster understanding and good relations between Jordan and Great Britain. It was announced at an interview given by the delegation at the Jordan Inter-continental Hotel, where they are staying.

Answering questions on its impressions of the Jordanian economy, the delegation was unanimous in agreeing that great progress had been made, especially in comparison with the past state of affairs.

Mr. Watkins, leader of the delegation, who has visited Jordan four times in the past, and who was last here at the time of the 1970 incidents, which left the economy so badly disrupted, was very impressed with progress made under the three year development plan. He therefore looked forward to progress under the five year plan.

He noted that they had visited the Electricity Authority, a vital cog in the economic infrastructure of the country. This authority seemed to have things well in hand for coping with an expected doubling of demand for electricity within the next five years.

Lord Inglewood had also previously been to Jordan: but only for five days during World War II, and this was spent "under the stars". So, of course, he was witness to an even greater stride forward.

As Deputy Minister of Agriculture from 1960-62, his special interests in Jordan were the problems of food and agriculture. He was impressed with Jordan's attempts to improve its self-sufficiency in this field. The delegation visited a farm specialising in dry hill farming, and Lord Somers found the efforts of the workers here "quite remarkable".

They found Jordan's economic progress all the more remarkable since Jordan had lost some of its best land, that is the West Bank, in 1967.

Comment was not reserved only for the positive aspects of Jordan's economy. The serious problems faced by a developing country, such as a considerable balance of payments deficit was touched upon, as well as problems associated with Jordan's economic boom, such as inflation.

Mr. Watkins considered this as the most outstanding danger, as Amman takes on the role of an international commercial centre in the wake of Beirut's decline. The country will therefore become more vulnerable to inflationary pressures from the developed countries, with which it has economic links.

Hints on development were also put forward, but the delegation did stress that it was not in a posi-

Irbid water supply ensured this summer

AMMAN. — The Drinking Water Corporation will pump 3500 cubic metres of water per day from Al Za'tari pumping station, to cover the town's needs in summer, Irbid mayor Mohammad Ahmad Salim said Tuesday.

This quantity will be increased to 5,000 cubic metres a day in June he added. A provisional system will be adopted, until a lasting solution is found, whereby water will be pumped to each district in the town once every ten days. The inhabitants are to store their requirements for that period.

Besides the 3500 cubic metres from Al Za'tari pumping station Irbid will be supplied with another 1000 cubic metres by the Corporation from sources in Irbid the Director of the Drinking Water Corporation Fayez Ahmad said Tuesday.

On the Corporation's projects he said 24 inch water being installed to link town to Al Za'tari.

The project is to cost more than JD3,500,000. The Al Azraq, and Dilel pumping stations will be run by electricity and this will increase the volume of water pumped to the district and alleviate shortage there.

He briefed it on Jordan's projects, with emphasis on the five-year development plan.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation expressed the hope of his country to provide technical expert field to increase production between the two countries. He also extended to them an invitation to visit in the very near future.

The Yugoslav delegation so expressed Yugoslavness to provide Jordanian skills in the field. This offer was made during its Monday to the Ministry of Culture, Marwan Hm.

The two sides also expressed possibility of cooperation between the two countries in the field.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The communique issued by the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Supreme Leadership after the return of His Majesty King Hussein from his visit to Damascus Monday was the subject of editorial comment Tuesday by the two countries' newspapers. Al Nahar of Beirut, meanwhile, commented favourably on the election of Elias Sarkis by the Lebanese Parliament as the new President of the Republic.

Al Rai says those who expected surprises in the Syrian-Jordanian joint announcement have found nothing. "But, why the surprises when the action programme was clear and thoroughly studied, and when the joint national action was not subjected to pressures and political tactics...? (The paper was apparently referring to rumours circulating in Amman and Damascus that something like a federal or confederal union between Syria and Jordan might come out of the latest Hussein-Assad meetings in Damascus.)

Al Rai goes on: "Experience has taught us that a studied move towards the most sacred hope of our nation is the sound, natural and desired approach."

The paper noted the identical views of Hussein and Assad, as indicated in the joint announcement, regarding their assessment of events, particularly the explosive Middle East situation... In this sense the paper refers to Dr. Kissinger's latest call to the Middle East countries to "solve their own problems by themselves..." This place under "an umbrella of non-

clearly means, the paper adds, "the withdrawal by the United States of its commitments, and the area reverting to a state of no-war, no-peace." Al Rai draws attention — although without giving names — to the Saudi-Kuwaiti efforts to reconcile Syria and Egypt, saying Amman and Damascus had laid down the cornerstone of Arab solidarity in its clear line and true "martial" meaning.

Grasping the same idea, Al Sabaah says Hussein and Assad were eager to deepen brick by brick the foundation of coordination and integration between their two countries. They are convinced that real unity does not crop up in a vacuum, or by premature political decisions, but by the widening of the horizons of cooperation, and furthering coordination in all fields, until unity becomes the logical outcome...

The Syrian daily Tichrin describes the two countries' coordination steps as a new experiment in Arab inter-action, and an example for others to follow. "It is a 'shining spot' at a time when our enemies were betting to read apart the Arab alignment," the paper wrote. It infers that Jordan and Syria are actually marching towards the goal of unity.

Al Nahar of Beirut seems to reflect the attitude of the ordinary Lebanese citizen who saw in the election of President Elias Sarkis an exit out of a chronic impasse... Noting that the election vote took place under "an umbrella of non-

Lebanese rifles and bayonets," (meaning Syria), the paper says "However, this doesn't necessarily mean that Sarkis will lead a dictatorial regime." Judging from his open-hearted and open-minded declarations immediately after being elected, Al Nahar presumes Sarkis will rule under the aegis of a healthy and solid constitutional democratic system, which Lebanon now needs more than at any time before.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai Tuesday received United Arab Emirates Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifeh Al Suedi with whom he discussed means to develop bilateral relations between the two countries.

● AMMAN. — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce Tuesday requested from the Ministry of Finance and Customs to enforce stringent measures at all border posts against the smuggling of cement.

● AMMAN. — The University of Jordan Monday received the sum of JD100,000 from the Qatari government as a contribution to its projects.

● AMMAN. — The Secretary General of the Foreign Minister, Fawwaz Abu Al Ghanam, Monday received the Iraqi and South Korean ambassadors to Jordan.

هكذا من الأخبار

Supply sumpouth Africa capable of manufacturing A-bomb

ANNESBURG, May 10 (AFP) — South Africa is now capable of manufacturing a number of atomic bombs, a similar destructive capability to that used against Hiroshima in World War Two, nuclear experts said here today.

Estimation was made after Minister John Vorster told American weekly news magazine, Newsweek, that South Africa was capable of defending itself with nuclear weapons even if it was only interested in peaceful applications of nuclear power.

Meanwhile South African Defence Minister Piet Botha today told parliament in Cape Town that the country's military potential had been substantially strengthened since the involvement in the last year.

His strengthening of the military strike-force included heavy tanks, helicopters and anti-air and antitank rockets, he said.

Yugoslav delegation on project Liberation to open office Tunisia

ANNAM, May 10 (AFP) — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba has announced the anti-Ethiopian Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) to open an office here, Secretary-General Osman Sabi announced today.

Sabi said the Tunisian leadership assured the ELF of "full support for the Eritrean right to self-determination."

He thanked Tunisia for its support for the ELF's fight against Ethiopian central authority.

Eritrea broke off relations with Tunisia in July last year over the country's support for the ELF. It launched a campaign against Ethiopia after the Haile Selassie regime ended the federal system in 1962 and absorbed Eritrea as a province.

Sabi has also called on the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to intervene urgently to resolve the problem on the basis of self-determination within the framework of a free and under its control or U.N. auspices.

ELF secretary-general rejected the Ethiopian military government's proposal for a measure of self-determination for the provinces. He demanded unconditional negotiations with the Eritrean people their termination and independence.

Sabi said: "Eritrea is not an alien province and cannot in any way be considered as such historically, legally or otherwise."

prus talks still deadlocked ter U.S. defence accords

OSIA, Cyprus (CSM) — Relations on the future of Cyprus between the island's Turkish and Greek communities are once again deadlocked, each side having turned down the latest proposal from the other.

The next session of direct talks between representatives of the two sides is due to take place in May, but it may have been postponed indefinitely.

Analysts here are divided as to whether it is likely to be before or after negotiations can resume. They are practically unanimous that both sides welcome the present circumstances, for its own reasons.

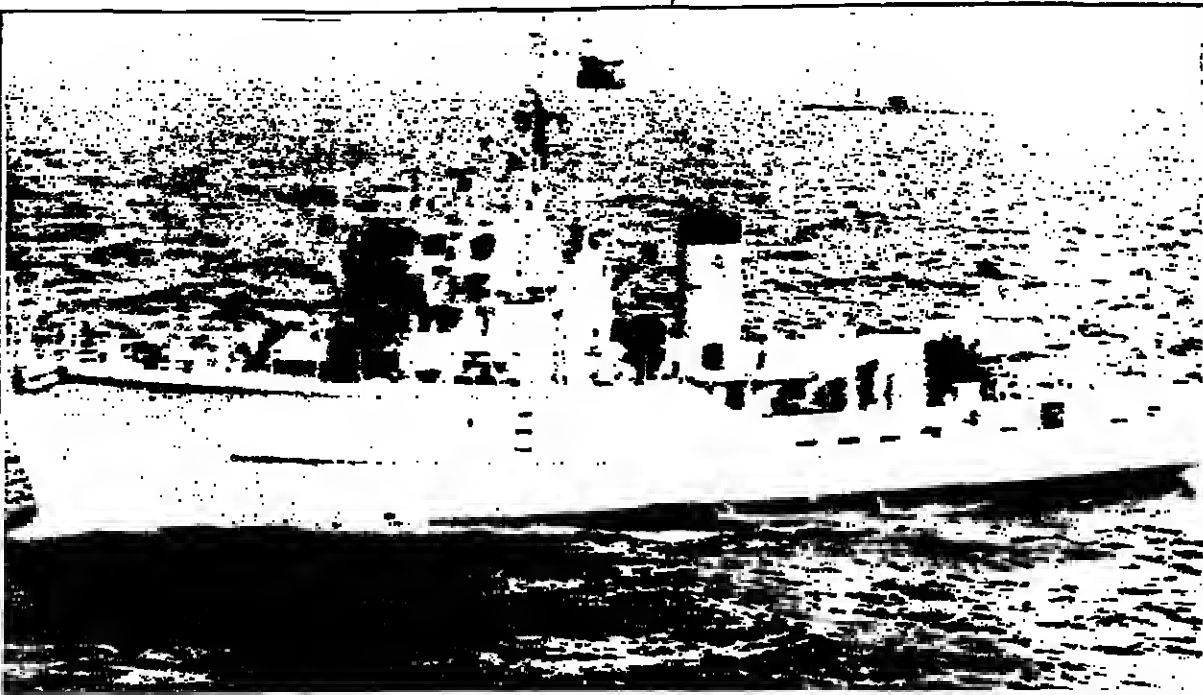
The Greek Cypriots see it as a step towards the perpetuation of the status quo and the aim of establishing a Turkish identity and population in the part of Cyprus occupied by Turkish forces.

President Makarios hopes that any viable solution must involve major concessions by the Turkish side. But so far there has been no indication that the Turks are prepared to make concessions.

These circumstances Archbishop Makarios feels he has no choice but to await developments.

High-ranking government officials here say that above all the Greek Cypriot leader wants the issue to remain international.

The Greek Cypriots fear that if



SHIP GAMES. — Since noon Sunday, HMS Bronington (foreground) commanded by Lieutenant the Prince of Wales, has been shadowing a "Whiskey" class Soviet submarine (background) in transit through the English Channel. As is normal when a Russian warship is detected off the coasts of the British Isles, the nearest available H.M. ship, in this case the Bronington, is sent to keep an eye on the visitor. (AP wirephoto).

Egyptian Arab leadership bid with Chinese help

ATHENS, Greece (CSM) — Egyptian President Sadat's latest call for reactivation of the Geneva Middle East peace conference and new aid accords with China and West European countries are part of his efforts to restore Cairo to its former place of Arab world leadership.

This is the view of analysts here. Mr. Sadat suggested at a Cairo news conference that Egypt could declare a state of non-belligerency if Israel withdrew from Arab territory taken in 1967.

Israel unsuccessfully demanded such an Egyptian declaration during negotiations for last September's interim Egypt-Israel Sinai accord, but without any offer to withdraw.

Nonbelligerency, Mr. Sadat said, could be a major step toward final Arab-Israeli peace. This could be concluded, once a new Palestinian state had been established on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza, linked by a land corridor through Israeli territory.

The timing of Mr. Sadat's repetition of known Egyptian positions and satisfaction voiced by himself and Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak over Chinese-Egyptian accords signed by Mr. Mubarak in Peking suggest growing hope that Egypt can reassert leadership in Arab diplomacy.

The civil war in Lebanon and Syrian President Assad's deep-seated quarrel with Mr. Sadat over the Sinai accord have drawn attention in the Arab world away from Cairo, as the May 30 deadline for renewal of the mandate of UN peace-keeping forces separating the Israeli and Syrian armies on the Golan Heights approaches.

Mr. Assad and his armed forces are deeply embroiled with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in pacification of Lebanon.

There have been recent indications that Syria might tacitly renew the UN mandate for a few more months in order to devote all its energies, with U.S. approval and support, to avoiding a total partition of Lebanon which might invite Israeli intervention there.

Mr. Sadat stressed that new agreements with China — which had welcomed an Egyptian delegation to Peking after Mr. Sadat's recent breakoff of his 1974 alliance with China's Soviet rivals — did not constitute a new alliance.

Egypt wanted to be an equal traditional ally but desired friendship with all who offered, Mr. Sadat said, according to Cairo radio.

Earlier, Mr. Mubarak said China 90 per cent of the people now could offer help on new types of weapons beyond the 30 MIG jet engines and spare parts already promised before his Peking trip.

Western reports said the Egyptian defence minister, Gen. Muhammad Abdel Ghani al-Gamasi was only partly successful in obtaining Soviet-type spares for Egypt's part-hungry armed forces when he visited Yugoslavia, Poland and Czechoslovakia in March.

China's own versions of aircraft and naval ships formerly licensed for manufacture in China by the Soviet Union might prove helpful to Egypt.

China's state aircraft factory at Shenyang has already exported Chinese-made versions of the GIG 19 and 21 fighters to Albania, Pakistan and Tanzania. Its Shenyang F-6 plane is highly similar to the MIG 19s on service in Egypt and parts are probably interchangeable.

Chinese-built submarines have long operated in the eastern Mediterranean out of Albania's Valona Bay naval base on the Adriatic or replacements from China.

Sea. At its Dairen shipyards, China builds fast Osa and Komar-class missile boats, and submarines known under the NATO code names of Whiskey and Romeo class.

Egypt operates all of these ships and could presumably obtain spare

Israeli defence spending afflicted with waste, racketeering

TEL AVIV, May 11 (R). — Israel's defence forces are sharply criticised in an official report today for waste and negligence which sometimes seriously affected operational capability.

The State Comptroller, Dr. Yitzhak Nebenzahl, said in his annual report for 1974/75 that the armed forces were ready for battle but much money had been wasted through inefficiency and racketeering.

He said there was insufficient control over the building of anti-Egyptian defences in the Sinai desert and many private companies had grossly overcharged for army maintenance work.

In one case, he said, a company imported 19 bulldozers with government money and subsequently hired them out to the government at enormous profit.

At two navy shipyards, inspectors found waste and bad maintenance, which had caused serious damage to equipment.

"This state of maintenance had grave operational repercussions, most of the cases were not brought to the attention of the navy command and no steps were taken against those responsible," the state comptroller said.

On a visit to an armoured brigade last year a chaotic state of

affairs was found with vehicles unserviced, equipment out of order and a general state of neglect, the report added.

"In many cases vehicles, including tanks, stood idle for months because of delays before and after they underwent repairs, reducing the units' battle readiness," it said.

The state comptroller also spoke of incompetence by government buyers, who lost a considerable amount of money by not taking advantage of a 10 per cent discount from a U.S. firm for early payment for arms.

The report also criticised over-manning in Israel's ports and a six per cent increase in the number of government bureaucrats despite promises to trim spending.

There was a growing gap between the country's consumption and resources, Dr. Nebenzahl said.

Soviet, Cuban aid to MPLA increased since January

WASHINGTON, May 11 (R). — The Soviet Union and Cuba in the past year have given nearly \$400 million in military aid to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), more than half of it since January, according to informed U.S. sources here.

The sources also said there is no indication that the estimated 14,500 Cuban troops, which helped the MPLA to take over Angola in February, will be pulling out soon.

But the sources noted that Angolan President Agostinho Neto said last week that the country would soon be able to defend itself and no foreign forces would be needed.

A militant MPLA faction however, is believed to oppose any Cuban pullout, the sources added.

According to U.S. intelligence reports, Communist aid surged to about \$105 million in January, when many Soviet MIG jet fighters and tanks were delivered, and totalled an estimated \$115 million in the February-March period.

These reports also showed that Soviet and Cuban military aid to the MPLA from March to December 1975 totalled \$179 million.

Sadatville to be built near Alexandria

CAIRO, May 10 (AFP). — Egypt and the United States today signed a protocol on the planning and construction of Sadatville, a one million-inhabitant town named after President Anwar Sadat due to be built between here and Alexandria.

Sahara nationalist group attacks Algeria

GENEVA, May 11 (AFP) — Western Sahara nationalists grouped in the "Blue Men's Resistance Movement" (Mouvement) have put out a statement here violently denouncing Algeria, which backs the rival Polisario Front, and criticising U.N. silence on events in the territory.

Morehnbh, "recognised by the U.N. and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as the first movement formed in the Sahara to fight the occupying forces" (of Spain) believed that Algeria was persecuting "the authentic Saharawis," the statement said.

Since Morocco and Mauritania partitioned the phosphate-rich Western Sahara earlier this year following their agreement with Spain in November, the Polisario front has organised armed resistance, claiming to have put 6,850 "enemy" troops out of action in six months.

However, according to Morehnbh, 90 per cent of the people now living in refugee camps in Algeria after fleeing the territory before the Moroccan and Mauritanian advance are not Saharawis but Touareg nomads.



FRANKFURT SCUFFLE. — Two German riot policemen along with male and female plainclothes officers overwhelm a young lady during demonstrations in Frankfurt Monday afternoon following the death of Ulrike Meinhof. (AP wirephoto).

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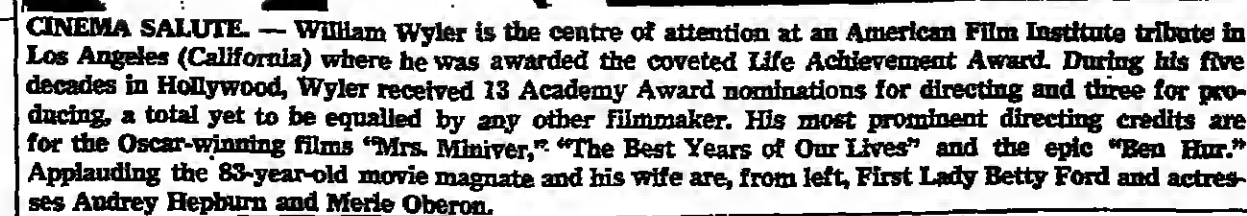
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مكتبة الفهرست

New concepts in cage design for poultry

British oil is to be hoped that debates on animal welfare have now well above the fatuous common-sense of intensivism versus "free range" while the birds are laying poultry in particular, the present state of agricultural economics and the steady reduction in labour, systems other than battery cages offer even greater potential hazards to the wellbeing of domestic fowls.

rab housing be set up

AVING said that, it is fairly established that a major disadvantage of the battery cage system is the constraints it imposes on the birds. Its major advantage is its controlled environment and, defects have been identified, possible to control and eliminate them.

S. nuclear exports to

Washington, May 11, possible production bonus in S. Export-Import form of more eggs and better

must be emphasised that the nuclear power is still at the experimental stage with the trials have been completed on small cage blocks involving 40-50 birds at a time. But pending approval, are likely to be the forerunners of much larger installations.

It is significant that two similar designs have been developed, virtually independently of each other, by two scientists working at different aspects of the problem in loans in 1977.

Stephen Mullins, more commercial of the two, has been carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture's Experimental Husbandry Centre (EHC) at Woburn, Bedfordshire.

design involves a two-storey structure which makes use of vertical space, being 33 in (0.27m) as opposed to the more conventional 20 in (0.46m).

Mr. Elson has called it the "Getaway" cage because it offers the opportunity for birds to select their own areas according to "mood", be it the perches or the nest boxes.

All the normal production parameters such as egg numbers, feed consumption and mortalities are being recorded as well as observations on behaviour, such as pecking, preening and dust bathing in the litter.

To give some realistic comparisons, the cages are situated at one end of a conventional battery house containing 1,700 layers involved in another trial.

Results available so far are of an interim nature and have not been subjected to detailed analysis. But with the birds in the experimental cages about to complete their first laying year all the signs are that they are performing even better than the birds in the rest of the house. And these were already proving to be some of the most prolific ever recorded at Gleadthorpe.

It was one of the initial hopes that providing birds with "roomier" cages might release a potential to perform even better than they do in conventional cages. Certainly, observations on behaviour suggest that the space is well used.

All the perches are well used, almost all eggs are laid in the nest boxes and a definite daily activity pattern emerges of nesting in the mornings and "playing" in the afternoons. Birds use the feed troughs at both levels and do a lot of preening. And the hours of darkness are spent on the perches and not in the nest boxes.

Ideally a much larger scale experiment is needed to provide more evidence that the apparent contentment of the birds persists when they are in close proximity to thousands of others in one house. There are hopes that in a few years' time an experiment along these lines will be set up

involving 5,000 or so birds.

Meanwhile, the prototype cage will be modified by doing away with the lower back perches for reasons of cleanliness and deepening the nest box to permit more litter to be used. Future trials will compare stocking rates of 8,10,12 and 14 birds to a cage.

In terms of floor area, counting the upper perches as available space in addition to the floor and nesting area, even with 14 birds in a cage the Getaway design offers over 1/2 ft 2/birds (0.0452m) which is well within accepted limits in most countries.

For the sceptic who might see massive housing cost increases if these cages were ever adopted, Arnold Elson is able to describe a two tier, semi-stepped arrangement that will give house stocking rates comparable with the three tier cage configurations now in use.

Confirming many of Gleadthorpe's findings are trials carried out by Dr. John Bareham, a member of the Universities Federation of Animal Welfare (UFAW) at the Royal Veterinary College, London. Dr. Bareham has a similar cage on test, the only real differences being that nest boxes are at two levels on the backs of the cages.

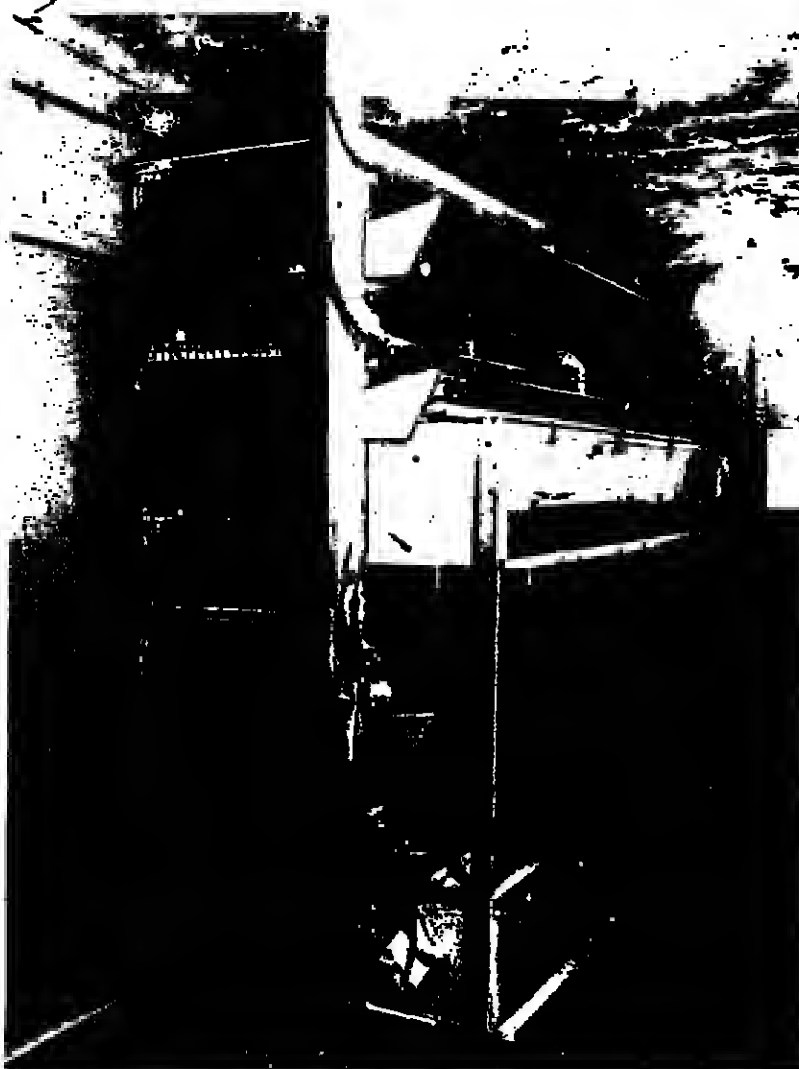
Overall dimensions of the cages are similar to those used at Gleadthorpe, except that they are longer and narrower. Most of the observations he has made have been much less commercially orientated and directed much more towards bird behaviour.

Dr. Bareham's early studies suggested that the inclusion of nest boxes on commercial laying cages was a step in the right direction, primarily because all the birds used them for dust bathing and egg laying. Moreover, as in the Gleadthorpe work, birds made a point of using the perches whenever the coud.

He did, however, report that certain light hybrid white egg laying strains of birds were better suited to the system than medium weight brown egg hybrids. In his latest trial, involving eight cages

with six white birds to a cage, egg production has been 6% better than for birds in conventional cages.

Although not statistically significant, this suggests that in general the UFAW cage system can be expected to produce results at least as good as standard cages.



The Gleadthorpe Getaway cage, constructed of wood and wire, with feed troughs and drinker lines at two levels. The model shown here has been built in two tiers placed vertically one on top of the other. The long wooden structures along the front of the cages are the nest boxes which contain litter.

From the welfare angle it has been reported that the new system allows a much better expression of the birds' behaviour so reducing frustration. It is also claimed that the birds are much more relaxed and far less flighty, that feather and foot damage are reduced and that aggressive pecking is almost non-existent.

Soviet electronics research maintains progress

Academician B. Vul, in a recent issue of the Moscow newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva, writes about latest progress in the field of electronics, a field which is assured of having further impact on our lives.

Present-day technological progress largely depends on semiconductor devices.

They first came into use in the early days of radio engineering in the shape of detectors made of natural crystals and now known to every schoolboy. Soon, however, detectors were ousted by a powerful competitor, the electronic vacuum tube, which seemed to take their place forever.

With the progress made in quantum theory and nuclear engineering semiconductor have returned from oblivion and become the main part of highly efficient, miniature computers.

Semiconductors have extended the application of electronics. They transform the energy of light into electricity in solar cells and, vice versa, transform electric current into magic light if used as the core of semiconductor lasers. The latter are used in laboratories as a most accurate measuring instrument for determining gas content or controlling air pollution. There are also semiconductor lasers for transmitting information over great distances. Their beam, for instance, could be used instead of a telephone cable.

Scientists place great hopes in the study of superconductivity. There is no doubt that this unique phenomenon will be used for designing power units in the near future. The semi-conductors known so far are effective only at temperatures approaching absolute zero (about 270 degrees Centigrade below zero). This, of course, poses great difficulties for designers which could be overcome if materials could be found capable of superconductivity at temperatures a fraction above that of liquid nitrogen (minus 195 degrees). In this connection, scientists have been contemplating the use of organic semiconductors which are somewhat unusual in present-day technology.

It must be said that the electronics inventory is being supplied with the most unexpected materials. One of them is the diamond, the world's hardest mineral. We know now that diamonds can be used as semiconductors exceeding the traditional germanium and silicon. These unusual properties in the diamond are studied at the Physical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Natural semiconductor diamonds are very scarce, even practically non-existent. Scientists, however, have succeeded in producing them artificially. This is a very complex process. The diamond is bombarded with a beam of ions emitted by an accelerator. In this way, atoms of admixtures enter the crystal and settle down at a given depth. Such crystals show high sensitivity to radioactive radiation and are capable of transforming light into electric power. They may be used in lasers producing powerful ultraviolet beams. Being highly reliable, capable of high-speed functioning and long service life, diamonds are sure to find proper applications in electronics.

One of the most important problems is that of improving the existing methods of energy transformation and developing new ones. It is not unlikely that this problem, too, will be solved with the help of semiconductor crystals.

So far our knowledge of the properties of semiconductors is inadequate. This is why Soviet scientists are devoting great efforts to research into this important field of scientific and technical progress.

Islamic conference in historical and religious centre

ISTANBUL, May 10, (R). — Istanbul, where representatives of 41 Islamic countries are meeting this week, is a symbolic city for Moslems and Christians alike.

The city is dominated by some 500 mosques, their domes and minarets testifying to the former grandeur of a great empire—that of the Ottoman sultans.

But it was also once the capital of eastern Christendom.

For five and a half centuries, the city was the seat of temporal power and the spiritual centre for millions of Moslems who took their lead from the sultan-caliph and the religious elders, whose canonical decisions were binding.

The caliphate was assumed in the 16th century by Sultan Selim the Grim after his conquest of Baghdad. His descendants retained this religious leadership until 1924, when Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey, abolished it and founded a secular republic.

But in 1453, when the Turks captured the city, it had already seen more than 1,000 years of imperial history, reaching back to Constantine the Great who made it the capital of the Roman Empire early in the fourth century.

The Roman Empire merged into the Byzantine Empire and in the process the city became the centre of the eastern Christian Church, often at odds with the western Romans.

The collapse of the Byzantine Empire did not mean the total obliteration of christian tradition. Mehmet the Conqueror, while giving the city a new Islamic face, encouraged its repopulation by Greeks, Armenians and Jews.

These communities provided the merchants, bankers and artisans—

occupations which the warrior Turks either by inclination or lack of experience could not fill.

Today, although Turkey is 99 per cent Moslem, the remaining minorities live on here. Close to the teeming shores of the Golden Horn, the Orthodox ecumenical patriarch continues the traditions of his predecessors but with little more than honorary primacy.

The Armenian patriarch, whose see was set up by the Conqueror himself, concerns himself with the well-being of his community, as does the grand rabbi for the Jews many of whose ancestors sought refuge in Istanbul from the Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella.

These communities have their churches and synagogues, many in close proximity to mosques. From their minarets, the muezzin's call to prayer at times coincides with the tolling of church bells.

Almost all the old Byzantine churches have been converted into mosques.

The most famous is the Church of Holy Wisdom, Saint Sophia, but it was finally deconsecrated and turned into a museum by Ataturk where visitors today can admire the somewhat incongruous mixture of Christian and Islamic art.

The more modern part of the city, where conference delegates are living and working is, by contrast, one of new multi-storey hostels, broad avenues with fashionable boutiques, theatres, cinemas and nightclubs.

White-helmeted police carrying sub-machine guns have sealed off one street from the delegates' hotel to their conference hall in one of the strictest security operations Turkey has mustered.



The UFAW cage constructed entirely of welded wire. Feed troughs are at two levels and the nest boxes are at the back of the cage. Despite appearances, there are no divisions between the birds at the top and those at the bottom of each cage unit.

Tonight's TV Features

THE FIRST CHURCHILLS
THE LION AND THE UNICORN

Parliament tries to convince King to recognise his illegitimate son as heir to the throne. He refuses and dissolves it. Churchill becomes Baron and his wife Sarah gives birth to a daughter.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

LUCY SHOW
LUCY AND THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY

Lucy, after renting a room in her flat to two tenants, discovers they have robbed a bank and hidden the loot in her house.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

MATT HELM
MURDER ON ICE

Matt Helm is hired by thief to trace his accomplice, who escaped with the diamonds they robbed after his partner got wounded.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.15 Art programme
6.00 Quran	Channel 6:
6.20 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.40 Agricultural programme	7.45 Varieties
7.00 Lucy show	8.30 Dr. at large
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Science report
Channel 3:	9.10 First Churchills
7.30 Sports programme	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Matt Helm (on both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
7.50 Aqaba	9.20 Muscat, Doha
9.45 Beirut (MEA)	9.30 Aqaba
10.15 Teheran	9.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10.30 Damascus	10.00 Jeddah
11.00 Cairo	12.00 Bucharest (Taroum)
11.30 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)	13.00 Damascus
12.00 Vienna, Copenhagen	14.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
13.00 London	16.30 Dhahran
13.15 Bucharest (Taroum)	17.30 Cairo
15.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)	18.30 Cairo (EA)
19.30 Cairo (EA)	18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
20.00 Dhahran	19.40 Beirut (MEA)
21.00 Kuwait	20.50 London (BA)

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
13.00 News Summary
13.03 Pop session (part II)
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio magazine
14.30 Melody time
15.00 Concert hour
16.00 Old favourites
16.30 Easy listening
17.00 Pop session (part III)
18.00 News Summary
18.05 Listener's choice
18.30 Science report
18.45 Songs
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 News reports
19.30 Sign off

Market Prices

Apples (starkent): 340-380	Onions (imported): 80-110
Bananas: 150-190	Potatoes (local): 80-110
Bell pepper: 80-120	Peas: 80-120
Cauliflower: 70-110	Spinach: 45-60
Carrots (yellow): 50-65	Tangerines: 120-160
Cucumbers (small): 110-150	Tomatoes: 90-130
Cucumbers (large): 60-80	
Cherry: 140-180	
Eggplant (small): 120-150	
Eggplant (large): 130-160	
Grape leaves: 140-180	
Green beans: 120-180	
Garlic (green): 60-100	
Hot pepper: 80-120	
Lemon: 90-130	
Lettuce (small): 30-50	
Lettuce (large): 60-80	
Horse beans: 40-65	
Horse beans (Maltese): 60-90	
Marrow (small): 40-60	
Marrow (large): 15-30	
Orange: 120-160	
Onions (green): 80-120	
Onions (dry): 50-90	
Onions (local): 50-90	

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Nizam Nather
Dr. Munir Salek.

Pharmacies:

University: (44554)
National: (22824)
Shadi: (25655)

Taxis:

Jerusalem: 36955
Neel: 44433
Mahd: 22038

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OPEC launches \$800m aid fund

PARIS, May 11, (R) — Finance Ministers from the oil exporting countries today decided to set up a 13-man board of governors and appointed a Kuwaiti director-general to administer a multi-million dollar fund to help the world's poorest developing nations, informed sources said.

The fund, which help its inaugural meeting here under the chairmanship of Iranian Minister of States Mohammed Yeganeh, starts operating with a capital of \$ 800 million.

Mr. Jafar Shihata, senior adviser of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, was appointed Director-General of the new fund on the second day of the ministerial meeting here of the Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries, the sources said.

The fund, ratified by most of the 13 member states, expects to grant its first long-term, interest-free loans next month.

The U.N. International Fund for Agricultural Development is likely to be among the first recipients, as well as developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, badly hit by the rise in oil prices, the sources said.

At their January meeting here, the OPEC ministers secured a commitment of \$300 million this year, \$200 million short of the original goal.

Conference sources expressed confidence that the 61,000 million target would still be met this year because of the improving economic situation in the western industrialised countries leading to an increased demand for oil.

The 13 fund governors will represent the political will of member states, and the director-general will be the chief executive of the fund, the sources explained.

Carter to attend Venezuela session

CARACAS May 11 (AFP) — Former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, the leading candidate for the U.S. Democratic Party presidential nomination, will attend an international meeting of Social Democrats in Venezuela in late May, political sources said today.

Portuguese Socialist Party Chief Mario Soares and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt are also expected to take part in the session, organised by the ruling Venezuelan Democratic Action Party.

The sources said Mr. Carter's trip, which is to begin on May 22, was considered to be of major importance because of his views on relations between the United States and the countries of Latin America.

Tito charges "foreign interests"

[Continued from page 1] the people want peace and security to realise their potential in establishing prosperity.

Marshal Tito praised Mr. Karamanlis for calling a recent conference of Balkan economic experts in Athens, saying the results of the meeting proved that Balkan cooperation was "not only possible but necessary."

He and Mr. Karamanlis held two hours of talks here today, which focused on inter-Balkan cooperation. After those talks, Marshal Tito said he hoped that a second meeting could be held soon to put into practice the economic cooperation for which possibilities were defined at the Athens meeting.

The pro-government newspaper Kathimerini reported today that Marshal Tito, who will be 84 in two weeks, was prepared to mediate between Greece and Turkey.

Marshal Tito is scheduled to leave here for Belgrade on Thursday morning.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly steady Tuesday, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. Index was up 1.8 at 417.3.

Government stocks firmed in places following the rise in sterling, with short dated loans higher by 1/8 or 3/16 points and longs up to 3/8 points.

Leading industrials were mostly unchanged to slightly higher but ICI fell 2p after initial firmness, still overshadowed by fears of an impending rights issue, dealers added.

Oils were mixed to easier while banks retreated to overnight levels or lower after early steadiness.

Mining shares were off the top after a mainly firm session following the lower gold bullion price.

Among shares reporting result today, Costain was firm after figures rising 8p to 238p, while Rank Hovis eased 1p after interim results.

Occasional issues were higher by 4p or 5p in a thin market, dealers said. Glaxo, Bat, Hawker, Tubes, GKN, Courtauld and Bechem gained up to 7p, but Marks and Unilever eased 1p and 4p respectively.

Iran and Saudi Arabia are among the largest contributors, with more than \$200 million each. Venezuela follows with more than \$100 million.

In a related development, Saudi Arabia is to press for the removal of OPEC headquarters from Vienna, Saudi Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani said in Abu Dhabi today.

He said the matter would be raised at the forthcoming ministerial conference of OPEC due to be held in Bali at the end of this month.

Crosland ends talks with Japanese officials

TOKYO, May 11 (AFP) — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland left for home today winding up a three-day visit here for the 11th Anglo-Japan ministerial consultation which centred on Britain's huge trade deficit with Japan.

Before his departure today, Mr. Crosland met Prime Minister Takeo Miki and told him that the British government was under pressure to protect domestic industries by means of import restrictions, according to Japanese officials.

Premier Miki reportedly cautioned the British against moves to control imports of Japanese products, saying that the principle of free trade must be honoured. Mr. Miki told the British Foreign Secretary that trade issues could be solved through negotiations the officials said.

Mr. Crosland had arrived in Tokyo Sunday from China following his talks with newly appointed Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua.

In his two sessions of talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Monday, Mr. Crosland said the Chinese leaders assured him that there was no change in China's foreign and economic policies despite the recent political shakeup including the ouster of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Miyazawa, however, replied that there was indication of some change in China's economic policy, if not its basic foreign policy, citing discordant Japan-China negotiations on steel and oil trade.

The most concrete proposal on

Nebraska most important of 3

[Continued from page 1]

at Mr. Reagan, while Assistant Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, was virtually unopposed in the Democratic race in his home state.

In a third state, Connecticut, Democrats were voting to choose delegates to congressional district conventions which will pick delegates to the party's national nominating convention in New York in July. Mr. Carter was favoured there.

Connecticut Republicans will hold a state party convention in July to choose their delegates to the party's convention in Kansas City in August.

At stake in Nebraska were 25 delegate votes to the Republican convention and 23 to the Democratic convention.

West Virginians were choosing 28 Republican and 33 Democratic delegates while 51 Democratic delegates will eventually be chosen in Connecticut.

No matter how well President Ford does today, he cannot overcome Mr. Reagan's current lead in delegates to the convention, in which 1,130 votes are needed for nomination. One of the varying sets of tabulations gives Mr. Reagan a 411 to 389 lead in delegates.

Abu Dhabi Radio, quoting the minister, said he would not name suitable alternatives to Vienna and said this would be discussed at Bali.

The Bali meeting will be the first OPEC ministerial conference since Sheikh Yamani and nine other oil ministers were kidnapped from their Vienna headquarters last December.

Sheikh Yamani arrived in Abu Dhabi unexpectedly today and said he was touring Gulf oil-exporting states prior to the Bali conference.

U of J to join Palestine conference

AMMAN, — The University of Jordan, represented by one of its history professors, Dr. Amin Mahmoud, will participate in the international seminar on Palestine to be held between May 12-15 in Brussels.

The seminar, among other subjects, will discuss the situation of the Arab inhabitants in the occupied territories and the right of Palestinians to return to their homeland.

Dr. Mahmoud will submit a paper entitled "Palestinians: Why did they emigrate and to where?"

The seminar will be attended by representatives from all Arab countries and a number of international organisations. The seminar is organised in implementation of the Arab ministers of information resolutions and following the invitation of the Arab-Belgian Friendship Association to counter the recent conference on Russian Jews held there.

[Continued from page 1]

in support of Soviet Jews on May 2 in New York which he said was "attended by important officials, senators and congressmen, the state governor, the mayor of the city of New York and others."

He had also received a telegram from the extremist Jewish Defence League threatening the lives of Soviet diplomats.

The American embassy has protested several times to the Soviet foreign ministry over two bomb attacks and a spate of anonymous telephone calls to embassy staff threatening retaliation for the New York incidents.

[Continued from page 1]

Peres reaffirms tough policy Minister and Foreign Minister Yigal Allon will go to Washington and Bonn next month.

In West Germany, he will hold the first of the annual German-Israeli ministerial consultations agreed on when West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher was here.

In Washington, one of the subjects expected to be discussed is whether various African governments are willing to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. Officials here assumed that U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sounded out African leaders about that during his recent African tour.

In a separate development, General Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli defence minister, will pay a special visit to London later this month to address Britain's biggest ever display of solidarity with Is-

rael, it was announced in London today.

As guest of honour at the gathering of some 2,000 Israeli supporters, General Dayan will witness the release of 12 white doves — one for each of the tribes of Israel — symbolising the hope for peace between all nations and peoples, Reuter wrote from London.

No details of the event — called Salute to Israel — were given at a press conference by Mr. Cyril Stein, chairman of the organising committee.

"At a time when Arab money is a major factor, we believe it is imperative to show the citizens of Israel they are not alone," he explained.

General Dayan will speak before a two-hour entertainment spectacular at London's Earls Court exhibition centre where Jewish and non-Jewish celebrities have all agreed to perform free of charge.



SITE OF DEED. — A police inspector picks up a briefcase near a puddle of blood on the spot where the Bolivian Ambassador to France was shot Tuesday as he was walking to his car (right). (AP wirephoto).

Bolivian envoy in Paris assassinated

PARIS, May 11 (Agencies) — A group calling itself the "Che Guevara Brigades" claimed responsibility for the fatal shooting today of the Bolivian Ambassador in Paris, Joaquin Zenteno Anaya.

In a communique given to the press, the Brigades said:

"In connection with the anniversary of the crushing of Nazism, on May 8, 1945, the International Brigades claim responsibility for the execution of the ambassador of the fascist Bolivian regime, General Joaquin Zenteno.

"This individual, who commanded in 1967 the Fourth Division of Rangers in Santa Cruz, is the artisan of the assassination of Che Guevara. He was also responsible for the pillage by tanks of the University of La Paz during the coup d'etat which overthrew the progressive General Juan Jose in August 1971.

The ambassador was shot dead outside the embassy building in Paris, police said.

The attack took place as the ambassador was entering his car in the exclusive 16th Arrondissement, a residential district.

Police put out an alert for a bearded man wearing a black beret who was seen running from the area with a pistol in his hand. Eyewitnesses said the gunman, wearing spectacles and a black

Sarkis, Franjeh meet

[Continued from page 1]

Pro-Iraqi factions here consider the presence of Saiga commandos in Lebanon as interference in Lebanese affairs and part of an American engineered plot to wipe out the Palestinian resistance movement.

There was no fresh information today on the military situation in the mountains east of Beirut, where the right last week launched a major offensive aimed at recapturing the strategic towns of Metn and Zuhair. Reports last night said fighting there had eased.

Some people said at least 250 people had been killed in the battle for the two towns, captured by the left in an earlier round of the war.

The left's continued opposition to Mr. Sarkis raised fears that another round of large-scale fighting was imminent, but U.S. special envoy Dean Brown today sounded a note of cautious optimism.

Mr. Brown said a far-reaching news conference before leaving for Washington today that all parties in the conflict realised that neither side could secure a military victory.

Mr. Sarkis, who reportedly met Mr. Sarkis here last night, called the new president a friend, spoke of the beauty of "Compromise" and said peace was possible "if he will agree to our political reform," but he renewed attacks on Syria for "misleading the election."

Mr. Sarkis said at Zauk Mikhael: "My task is very difficult. I recognize that and the burden is very heavy. But I hope it will not prove impossible."

Speaking after a meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, he said there was great scope for cooperation between the two countries and mentioned sugar, cement and consumer items in particular.

The Iranian Prime Minister said he and Mrs. Gandhi discussed bilateral arrangements in detail, adding that relations between their two countries were developing rapidly.

He told reporters he was confident his visit, which began here Monday, would produce concrete results.

Asked about the question of the Indian Ocean being kept as a peace zone free super-power rivalry, Mrs. Gandhi reiterated that "it is obvious if there is one presence, that attracts another presence. Anywhere there is a military power, another is bound to come."

NEW DELHI TALKS. — Iranian Premier Hoveyda and Indian Premier Gandhi chat during a meeting on the second day of the Iranian visit to India. (AP wirephoto).

Giscard d'Estaing calls for Africa aid fund

PARIS May 11 (AFP) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in a closing speech to a two-day Franco-Africa summit here today, called for the setting-up of a major aid fund by industrialised nations.

The French leader's proposal was approved by delegations from 19 African and Indian Ocean countries attending the talks.

President Giscard d'Estaing said the future of the African continent "is now in African hands."

Referring to his closing to priority projects which be aided by the industrialised nations, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing posed programmes aimed at ing landlocked territories road and rail disadvantage fight against drought, the of wider usage of agricultural techniques and the exploitation all mineral resources.

It was decided that next summit will be held in Kigali, Rwanda.

A final communique issued at the end of the conference that the African representatives had found a convergence of views on today's problems such as world inflation international monetary the problem about raw materials the north-south dialogue, development aid.

The Rotterdam daily went on to say that after three months of work the commission investigating the Lockheed scandal had told the government that "no evidence had been produced that proved that Bernhard had received any money from Lockheed."

The paper added, "the commission is almost certain that Prince Bernhard was not implicated in the affair and that the only thing for which he could be reproached was for having contacts with people who in the Lockheed matter had exceeded certain limits."

The spokesman for the commission of "three wise men" said here today that the newspaper had published the information on its own responsibility and added "the commission has no comment to make on the article."

Italian quake toll hits 850

UDINE (northern Italy) May 11 (Agencies) — A total of 850 persons were killed and 1,518 injured in last week's earthquake in the Friuli region, according to the latest official casualty figures released here today.

With a big international relief operation under way to provide for the immediate needs of the homeless, estimated to number between 50,000 and 150,000, attention in the press, shifted to the problems of reconstruction.

Aid was pouring in from all over the world, and a private Lindbergh arrived from Britain bearing the sign (London for Friuli.)

The European Economic Community (EEC) has decided to give about \$600,000 in aid to victims.

Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller will go to Italy tomorrow to see how his government can best aid victims of the earthquake.

The Israeli Olympic Committee meanwhile said here it is negotiating the reports that nationalists are trying to buy tickets to disrupt the opening of the Montreal Olympic and subsequent sports event, official said today.

Mr. Haim Clovinsky, chairman of the committee, told Reuter that his organisation, with Israeli embassies in the U.S. and Canada, was investigating the reports.

The Olympic organisers have rejected an Israeli request for moral service.

Mr. Clovinsky said that a high Israeli would have liked to hold a memorial service at the games, it would not one attempts to disrupt the games.

Instead Israeli athletes wear black mourning bands on the opening ceremony, an Israeli flag would be draped black.

He said arrangements were being made for Montreal's Jewish community to hold a memorial service in the city at the time of the opening ceremony, but it not disrupt the games.

indicated. If the countries agreed to the idea, he France was ready to call a conference of donor nations.

Meanwhile the delegations this third Franco-African summit agreed on broad outlines for Franco-African cooperation reliable sources here said.

At a dinner which the leader gave today for his guests at the Palace of Versailles, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the future of the African continent "is now in African hands."

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Jewish plan to force Olympic ceremony report

TEL AVIV, May 11 (AP) — North American Jewish organisations have bought thousands of tickets for the July Olympic Montreal as part of a plan to force the staging of a ceremony in honour of Jewish victims 1972 Munich Olympic shoot was reported here today.

The daily Maariv quotes Israeli Minister of Education, Aharon Yadin, as saying that the Israeli Olympic Committee should insist that the national Olympic Committee not boycott the games if it not boycott refused.

Mr. Yadin promised that would be a ceremony in the Jewish community in Israel, the Israeli national Olympic Committee would be invited.

Five Palestinian and a policeman were also killed in a shooting following a dawn attack on Palestinian commandos of nine athletes.

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NEW DELHI TALKS. — Iranian Premier Hoveyda and Indian Premier Gandhi chat during a meeting on the second day of the Iranian visit to India. (AP wirephoto).